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EXAMINER

WOZNIAK, JAMES S

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2655

DATE MAILED: 11/22/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/822,627

Applicant(s)

BALAJI ET AL.

Examiner

James S. Wozniak

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 3/30/2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 30 March 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 11/24/2003.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Objections*

1. **Claims 12 and 19-23** are objected to because of the following informalities due to a lack of antecedent basis:

- Claims 12, 21-23: change “the user” to --a user--.
- Claim 19 recites the limitations “the computing device” in line 3 and “the computer device” in line 7; both limitations should be changed to --the device--.
- Claim 20: change “the character set identifier” to --a character set identifier-- in line 3.

Appropriate correction is required.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. **Claims 1-4, 7, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, and 21** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by (*“Internationalizing the Sample Program,” Anonymous, version from 10/3/1999*).

With respect to **Claim 1**, “Internationalizing the Sample Program,” discloses:

A file having text for displaying in multiple languages (*translatable text, Page 1, Section 1, and Page 2, Section 3*);

A string identifier for uniquely identifying each text in said file (*properties file containing translatable text, Page 1, Section 1*);

A language identifier for uniquely identifying each language available for said file (*Page 2, Section 2*);

A localized string for displaying text defined by said string identifier and said language identifier (*Page 2, Section 3*);

A message catalog for storing a plurality of said localized strings (*resource bundle objects, Page 2, Section 3*); and,

A localized string retrieval function for retrieving said localized string according to said string identifier and said language identifier from said message catalog (*fetching text for display, Page 3, Section 4*).

With respect to **Claim 2**, “Internationalizing the Sample Program,” discloses:

Localized string retrieval function retrieves said localized string according to said string identifier and said language identifier from said message catalog for each text in said file (*fetching translated text messages, Page 3, Section 4*).

With respect to **Claim 3**, “Internationalizing the Sample Program,” discloses:

Localized string retrieval function retrieves said localized string responsive to a request for said file (*fetching a translated text message in response to a getString request command, Page 3, Section 4*).

With respect to **Claim 4**, “Internationalizing the Sample Program,” discloses:

The message catalog includes a default language (*translated text having an English default version, Page 1, Section 1*).

With respect to **Claim 7**, “Internationalizing the Sample Program,” discloses:

The file, the message catalog, and the localized string retrieval function are stored as a single application (*properties file java program, Pages 1-3*).

With respect to **Claim 9**, “Internationalizing the Sample Program,” discloses:

The localized string retrieval function is stored in said file (*getString command stored within a properties file, Page 3, Section 4*).

With respect to **Claims 12 and 21**, “Internationalizing the Sample Program,” discloses:

Requesting a file in a specified language by the user (*user invoking a getBundle and getString command to fetch a translated message, Pages 2- 3, Sections 3-4*);

Identifying the specified language (*locale data, Page 2, Sections 2 and 3*);

Contacting the message catalog with the string identifier and the specified language (*getBundle routine used to retrieve a message in a language specified by locale information, Page 2, Section 3*); and

Returning the localized string designated by the string identifier and specified language (*fetching text for display, Page 3, Section 4*).

With respect to **Claim 13**, “Internationalizing the Sample Program,” discloses:

Displaying the localized string to the user (*fetching text for display, Page 3, Section 4*).

With respect to **Claim 15**, “Internationalizing the Sample Program,” discloses:

Specifying a language by the user (*specifying a locale in a getBundle command, Page 2, Section 3*).

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With respect to **Claim 16**, “Internationalizing the Sample Program,” discloses:

Executing a get language identifier function; and obtaining a language identifier from the get language identifier function (*getBundle command including a locale argument, Page 2, Section 3*).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. **Claims 5, 6, 22, and 23** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over “Internationalizing the Sample Program” in view of Yamamoto et al (U.S. Patent: 6,311,151).

With respect to **Claims 5 and 6**, “Internationalizing the Sample Program” teaches the translation system utilizing translatable text strings, locale identifiers, and text fetching routines, as applied to Claim 1. The aforementioned reference does not specifically suggest storing the text messages, locale identifiers, and fetching routines on a single storage medium, wherein the medium is a ROM and the program is hard-coded to the medium (firmware), however Yamamoto discloses such a medium for use in a text localization application (Col. 8, Lines 21-23).

“Internationalizing the Sample Program” and Yamamoto are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor in language text translation systems. Thus, it would have

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been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of “Internationalizing the Sample Program” with the use of a ROM in a text translation application as taught by Yamamoto to prevent a file containing translated text from being altered by an unauthorized user (*i.e. not a translator or programmer*), thus maintaining localized file integrity.

With respect to **Claims 22 and 23**, “Internationalizing the Sample Program” teaches the translation system utilizing translatable text strings, locale identifiers, and text fetching routines, as applied to Claim 12. The aforementioned reference does not specifically suggest method storage on a computer readable medium, however, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to store the text translation method taught by “Internationalizing the Sample Program” on the computer readable medium taught by Yamamoto with respect to Claim 5, to increase method compatibility and usability by providing a means for method use with multiple computer systems.

6. **Claims 8, 10, 11, and 17-19** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over “Internationalizing the Sample Program” in view of Schultz et al (*U.S. Patent: 6,453,339, U.S. Patent of WO 00/43917*).

With respect to **Claim 8**, “Internationalizing the Sample Program” teaches the translation system utilizing translatable text strings, locale identifiers, and text fetching routines, as applied to Claim 1. “Internationalizing the Sample Program” does not specifically suggest storing translation means on a web server, however, storing translation files on a web server is

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well known in the text translation art as is evidenced by Schultz (*content server, Col. 15, Lines 56- Col. 16, Line 16*).

“Internationalizing the Sample Program” and Schultz are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor in Java-based text translation systems. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of “Internationalizing the Sample Program” with the use of a server for storing translation files as taught by Schultz in order to implement a means of distributing translated text files to multiple terminals and conserving system memory at a local device since all translation data is stored on a server.

With respect to **Claim 10**, “Internationalizing the Sample Program” teaches the translation system utilizing translatable text strings, locale identifiers, and text fetching routines, as applied to Claim 1. “Internationalizing the Sample Program” does not specifically suggest the use of an HTML file format, however, such a file format is well known in the art for use with Java based text translation as is evidenced by Schultz (*Col. 15, Line 18- Col. 16, Line 16*).

“Internationalizing the Sample Program” and Schultz are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor in Java-based text translation systems. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of “Internationalizing the Sample Program” with the use of an HTML file format for a translation file as taught by Schultz in order to provide a translation of a well-known HTML file format, commonly utilized in user interface screens (Schultz, Col. 15, Lines 18-22).

With respect to **Claim 11**, Schultz teaches the HTML file format as applied to Claim 10, while “Internationalizing the Sample Program” further discloses:



Localized string retrieval function is C code (*getString java routine, which is a form of C based coding, Page 3, Section 4*).

With respect to **Claim 17**, “Internationalizing the Sample Program” teaches the translation system utilizing translatable text strings, locale identifiers, and text fetching routines, as applied to Claim 12. “Internationalizing the Sample Program” does not specifically suggest determining whether a device supports a message catalog and returning to a default if the catalog is not supported, however Schultz recites:

Determining whether the device supports the message catalog; and, returning a default language of the message catalog when the message catalog is not supported (*default English string utilized when a properties file is not supported by a system, Col. 16, Lines 5-40*).

“Internationalizing the Sample Program” and Schultz are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor in Java-based text translation systems. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of “Internationalizing the Sample Program” with the use of a default language file if a properties file is not supported by a translation device as taught by Schultz in order to overcome method compatibility limitations by providing a means of uniformly presenting internet data even if a message format is not supported by a translation system (*Schultz, Col. 1, Lines 40-43*).

With respect to **Claim 18**, Schultz additionally recites:

Determining whether the user has specified the language (*looking for language and country data, Col. 16, Lines 5-40*);

Returning the user specified language when the user specifies a language (*taught by “Internationalizing the Sample Program” with respect to Claim 12*); and

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Returning a default language of the message catalog when the user does not specify a language (*default English strings, Col. 16, Lines 5-40*).

With respect to **Claim 19**, Schultz further discloses:

Determining whether there is a default language of the device (*determining the presence of a properties file specifying a language, Col. 16, Lines 5-16*);

Returning the specified language when there is a default language of the computing device (*taught by "Internationalizing the Sample Program" with respect to Claim 12*); and

Returning a default language of the message catalog when there is no default language of the computer device (*defaulting to a common properties file if a properties file is not present, Col. 16, Lines 5-40*).

7. **Claims 14 and 20** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over "Internationalizing the Sample Program."

With respect to **Claim 14**, "Internationalizing the Sample Program" teaches the translation system utilizing translatable text strings, locale identifiers, and text fetching routines, as applied to Claim 12. Although "Internationalizing the Sample Program" does not specifically suggest returning a string length indicator for a localized string, the examiner takes official notice that it is well known in the art to return an indicator of text string length to a display processor so that text can be preprocessed and formatted prior to display. Therefore, in order to provide necessary formatting information for display, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of "Internationalizing the Sample Program" with a means of returning a text string length.

With respect to **Claim 20**, "Internationalizing the Sample Program" teaches the translation system utilizing translatable text strings, locale identifiers, and text fetching routines, as applied to Claim 12. Although "Internationalizing the Sample Program" does not specifically suggest the use of a character set identifier, the examiner takes official notice that character set identifiers are well known in the art for use in text display applications in order to allow a user to configure a text display preference or display special characters such as Japanese kanji. Therefore, in order to display text according to user preference or special language characters, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of "Internationalizing the Sample Program" with the use of a character set identifier.

### ***Conclusion***

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

- Chou (U.S. Patent: 5,583,761)- discloses a text translation method that displays text string length data.
- Hetherington et al (U.S. Patent: 6,496,844)- teaches a Java-based translation method utilizing locale data and capable of displaying multi-character text.
- Baker et al (U.S. Patent: 6,611,498)- teaches an internationalization means that utilizes a locale parameter for specifying country and language data.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James S. Wozniak whose telephone number is (703) 305-8669


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and email is James.Wozniak@uspto.gov. The examiner can normally be reached on Mondays-Fridays, 8:30-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doris To can be reached at (703) 305-4827. The fax/phone number for the Technology Center 2600 where this application is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the technology center receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

James S. Wozniak  
11/18/2004



DAVID OMETZ  
PRIMARY EXAMINER  
ART UNIT 2653